

# THE RUTLAND HERALD.

## RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

Tuesday Evening, March 21, 1837.

### DISTRESSING EVENT--NEAR BELLows FALLS.

It does not often fail to our lot to record a more heart-rending occurrence than the following—which we copy from the Bellows Falls Journal. We have seen several other versions of this distressing event, but we take it for granted that the Bellows Falls paper, printed near where the accident occurred, would be likely to contain the most correct statement.

### MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

**THERE LIVES LOST.** As the mail Stage, belonging to the Connecticut River line, was passing up on the bridge over Cold river, between Walpole and Bellows Falls, on Tuesday the 14th inst., the bridge gave way, and the horses, coach, five passengers, and the driver, were precipitated into the rapid current below, amidst immense quantities of ice floating in the river. The driver and one of the passengers were providentially saved by clinging to the bushes near the bank of the river; another passenger, Chapman Swain, Esq., of Putney, was borne by the rapidity of the current amidst mountains of ice to the outlet of Cold river, thence across Connecticut river to its western bank, and was also saved; having carried with one hand a trunk containing a large amount of money for the Bank in this place, with other valuable papers, and with the other hand a lady until within a short distance of the shore, when she was struck by a body of ice and consigned to a watery grave. Two other ladies were carried by the current under the ice soon after the bridge fell, and also perished. Three horses and the stage carriage were lost. The body of one of the females, Mrs. Celia Dunham, wife of Mr. Jacob Dunham, of Woodstock, Vt., was soon afterwards discovered; the bodies of the two others, Mrs. Chesley, wife of Henry Chesley, of Charlestown, Mass., and Miss Rebecca Matilda Tasker of Boston, Mass., formerly of Cornish, N. H., have not yet been found. Truly we may say that in the midst of life we are in death.

There are other interesting particulars in addition to the above which we gather from sundry papers on the East side of the Mountain and from verbal sources, which we subjoin.

The Bridge which was swept off was on what is called Cold River, about one and one fourth mile below Bellows Falls on the East side of the Connecticut and about 80 rods from the river into which it empties. One of the horses which was gotten out alive saved himself by seizing hold of a bush with his teeth and holding on until he was helped out—another of the horses was gotten out alive, but soon died. Some of the baggage and mails were recovered. The two unfortunate ladies (Mrs. Chesley and Miss Tasker) whose remains were not recovered, were sisters, the parents of whom resided in Cornish, opposite Windsor, where they were going, to see their father who, it is said, was near his end, and who we are told died the same day this unfortunate event occurred.

The name of the driver of the stage is Simmons, and to whom we do not learn that any particular blame was attached for attempting to cross the bridge. It will probably however prove a caution to stage drivers and to passengers not to attempt to cross bridges when they are apparently hard pressed with floating ice, without getting out of the stage, and walking across instead of riding. A bridge in this condition is probably often started by going on to it with a team, by jarring it. This same bridge we are told was once before carried off under similar circumstances, but whether any lives were lost we do not know.

### REPENTANCE OF TWO GREAT SINNERS--IN PART!

It would seem from the two articles which we here subjoin, that two of the chief trumpetets of the late and present Administrations, the Editors of the Globe and the Richmond Enquirer, have exhibited some evidence that from some cause or other they are inclined to advise the rescinding or modifying of one of the most accursed of all the measures of Gen. Jackson, (see the seizure of the public monies) viz.—the late Treasury Order. To be sure, the work of destruction and ruin of thousands has been effected, and most kinds of business has been paralyzed—but *death bed repentance* is better than none, and it is to be hoped that we are not mistaken that these two great leading sinners have at least repented of one sin. At any rate, we have but very little doubt that this obnoxious and unwise step will be speedily either privately or publicly retraced.

From the Washington Globe.

MR. RITCHIE.

We invite attention to Mr. Ritchie's glance at affairs at Washington, on his return from the inauguration. He was received by the late and present President with the most marked respect, kindness and confidence. Every thing, in regard to the policy of the past or the coming administration, was, as far as we wished, frankly laid open to him. He speaks then, in all he says, on an authority that would not deceive him or the public. It is gratifying to see that true-hearted, noble-minded republicans so well impressed with the state of things at head-quarters, on the opening of the new administration.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We regret the failure of the currency bill; we regret that Gen. Jackson was presented, by court, from doing Gen. Scott ample justice; but justice will be done him. The papers which had been presented by the Court of Inquiry on Monday, were returned by the President for modification—the court to meet at Washington instead of Frederick—but the court, though it met, had no time to act, and they adjourned over to Tuesday last, and we cannot doubt that the new President will do Gen. Scott ample justice.—This thing will go right, he assured us. As to the currency bill, and the treasury circular, there is some difference of opinion among our friends; but we cannot entertain any serious apprehensions of the adjustment of this question. The opposition will, of course, attempt to make as much mischief out of it as they can; but we trust the good sense of the President, and

the discretion of the cabinet, to put matters to rights.

The friends of the administration have been baffled in their attempts to reduce the tariff and the revenue—but they will not relax their efforts. It is one of those great principles which constitute an article in their political creed. It forms a broad line of distinction between them and their opponents. Some now insist, that fewer public funds should be thrown into the market—and that this constitutes the best remedy for the misconduct of the last congress—that this course, too, will enable the President to modify or rescind altogether the treasury circular—that it will circumferne the rage for speculation, the over-issue of the state banks, and the accumulation of a large surplus. The idea is certainly entitled to serious consideration.

The administration has to do its duty—and its friends keep united—and all will be well.

### GOV. VAN BUREN.

This gentleman, who some years since was appointed Minister to the Court of Spain, we learn through the medium of a correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser, at Paris, is about to return to this country.

He is said to have taken leave of the Queen of Spain the 21st of Feb., but with a view of returning to his native country. He has been in Spain for about seven years. Before his departure he presented to Her Majesty, M. Molitor, the Secretary of Legation, who is to act as Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of the new Minister.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The late accounts from this country contradict the statements that Santa Anna would be well received. It would now seem that Batemans had obtained entire possession of the Government, and that Santa Anna was to be treated as a traitor. Great excitement prevailed at Veracruz and the Mexican fleet sailed to intercept Santa Anna. The army of Braco, 5000 strong, were, it is said, to march for Texas in Feb. We look upon this account, however, with some suspicion, as we have been often galled with such kind of "important news from Mexico."

THE THAW AND THE RAIN LAST WEEK PROVED SOMEWHAT DISASTROUS IN THE BRIDGES ON THE SMALL STREAMS IN THE VALLEY OF OTTER CREEK AND MANY OTHER DISTANT REGIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET &c. The Boston Patriot of the 16th says—"The scarcity of money for the past two or three weeks has been very severe, and almost all articles that are sold without credit, have declined and been very difficult of sale; all kinds of merchandizes is more or less affected on account of the high rates of interest, and the difficulty with which negotiations are effected."

Sales of flour in Boston vary from \$10 to \$12.50.

WOOL. We can only repeat our former remarks, says the editor of the Patriotic: all kinds in good demand, and a good business doing. Stock of American small."

FLOUR. Last quoted sales of Western in N. York at \$12.57 for common brands.

The N. Y. Express of Tuesday last says—"The stock market has been more depressed than usual to day." \* \* \*

"Money is still close and tight" \* \* \* "yet there was not much complaint in Wall street to day, as has been for several days past." Importations of grain continue to increase;

It is reported that the Seminole Chiefs have all surrendered to Gen. Jessup, except Oseola.

Gen. Jackson is on his way to the Hermitage, in his new coach.

### FROM THE VERMONT PHOENIX.

### WINDHAM COUNTY WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig County committee and other gentlemen of the Whig party, at Bissell's Hotel in Fayeteville, March 9, 1837.—

HON. AUSTIN BIRCHARD, was appointed Chairman, and C. TOWNSLEY, Secretary.

Voted unanimously, That the Whigs hold a co.

Convention at the Court House in Fayeteville, on the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make nominations of county officers and to organize more fully the party, preparatory to the fall elections.

Voted, To raise a committee of three, to draft resolutions to be offered at said Convention.

J. C. HOLBROOK, A. BIRCHARD, and D. HYDE, were appointed.

A committee of one or more from each town was raised, whose duty it was to see that a meeting was held in their respective towns, and that Delegates are appointed to attend the Convention at Fayeteville, on the 4th July.

The following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we continue to view the leading principles and measures of the late administration to be, in their tendency, utterly subversive of the Constitution; contrary to the best interests of the country; calculated eventually to concentrate absolute and supreme power in the hands of the Executive, and to destroy the system of checks and balances so wisely provided in the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Van Buren, having pledged himself to carry out the measures of Gen. Jackson, we cannot support him unless he fail to redeem his pledge, and should act contrary to the rule which he has prescribed for himself.

*Resolved*, That the principles of the Whig party are alone truly democratic and republican, and that our motto being "principles and not men," we will continue to maintain them, and to oppose the Jackson-Van Buren doctrines in politics, by whomsoever uttered.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Van Buren's pledge in his late Inaugural address to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by whatever majority such measures should be adopted in Congress, was approved by the slaveholding states in humiliatiing to the North, was entirely uncalculated, and betrays an abasing disposition to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

*Resolved*, That although the efforts of the late President, of foreigners, and of office holders, aided by the corrupting influence of power, protracted the success of the Jackson-Van Buren party at the late Presidential election; yet the noble triumph of Whig principles in the Green Mountain State, against all these influences, encourages us to persevere with a firm expectation that the sound and correct politics of our party will yet universally prevail.

*Resolved*, That like our fathers of the Revolution, we consider ourselves enlisted for the war; and that we will never ask a discharge until our principles shall obtain a complete triumph, and our country be free.

*Resolved*, That all the "sons of liberty" in this County be earnestly requested to be present at the Convention on the 4th of July, and there rally themselves for duty.

Voted to adjourn.

AUSTIN BIRCHARD, Chairman,

C. TOWNSLEY, Secretary.

From the N. Y. Express.

### THE NEW ADMINISTRATION, &c.

The files of March have come and gone. As new JACKSON has ceased to be the President of the United States, and MARTIN VAN BUREN has been transferred from the secretary to the Post office in the Government. "By their fruits shall ye know them" is a sentiment as wise as just; and as it was when first written, and has not the President elect, himself, in his great wisdom, foreshadowed public opinion, and foreshadowed the doctrines of his administration when he became a candidate for office, we should have been among the last to have pronounced judgment in advance of action. Mr. Van Buren only promised to do wrong when elected to the office he now holds, and as his illustrious prototype promised to do right when he was elected, and acted in violation of his promises, and did wrong, we hope that Mr. Van Buren will thus far "carry out the principles of his predecessor," and do right.

We gladly confess that we have some hopes of this. Power and Cessation have been the idols of Mr. Van Buren from the very hour in which he first understood what policy and ensuing events. They have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength until, in fact, strategem has become his second name, and his polar star of action. Mr. Van Buren has lived something more than half a century, and, according to all his biographers and enquirers, he was a most prodigious boy—at fifteen years of age, as Professor Holland observes us, standing upon a chair, or a table, and in all the wisdom of mature years, uttering the laws as well almost as the wisest of its exponents! For nearly forty years then he has been in action, and of course seen some service. The political inexperience of his predecessor—their want of Union,—loss of discipline,—their handstrong and bolding measures,—a thousand things taught by a change of times and a change of people,—are all good lessons which have been learned up and transmuted by our skilful Chief Magistrate. Hence then, Mr. Van Buren will act like a shrewd and selfish man, leaving no avenue unwatched and no post unguarded. The end will sanctify the means. The ambitious politician will set the statesman and patriot when and where it is his interest to do so—keeping those about him who will sustain him, and sending those from him who might snitch a laurel from his brow. He will buy men when they can be bought, and sell them when they can be sold. Unlike the king Richard who has gone before him, he will always be "in the vein," and remember "the meanevites" promised to the plant Buckhams about him, Russia or Siberia, or some other far off place will receive those who may endanger his fame and his fortune. Like the Roman Augustos he will practice dissimulation and maintain his power, not by the force of despotism but by one no less dangerous means of sanctity and flattery. His sins he will "plate with gold," and his power will be preserved by doing that, whatever it, may be, which it is for the interest of himself, and his dependents to do. Mr. Van Buren, if we may judge of the future from the past, will shout hosannas to the people, and "very God bless the majority," and in turn the majority, also will shout back hosannas to the people, and "very God bless Mr. Van Buren." If then it can be made the interest of Mr. Van Buren to govern well, we have in his past life some evidence that he will do so. One of the greatest evils in the early part of his Administration, both to the country and himself, will be the number and character of the political office-expectants that will swarm like locusts around his hive at Washington, and sting him, and torment him like so many hornets. He leaves a multitude behind him who are ambitious of his place, and who will endanger him and all his future prospects, so far as they depend upon political friendship. Rives with his strong guard of Virginians and more Southern Democrats will press his claims for the succession with constancy and determination. Benton will bring up his cohort of Expungers, Anti-Bank men, and gold and silver advocates, each of whom will press the claims of their leader, as zealously to say the least as Mr. Rives Kendall will bring up the rear with his twenty thousand "hangers" threatening Mr. Van Buren with disunion, division and desertion, if he will not enlist in his ranks. Such will be some of the many difficulties surrounding the successor. His leading supporters look upon themselves as equals, having equal claims upon their party, and equal prospects of success with their party. They know Mr. Van Buren to be as destitute of moral as he is of physical courage, and that his indecision promises to bring about his political ruin. Instead of roses then he will find his path strewed with thorns. And having ambition that it has done "violence to nature self," and gives him only an uncertain something "that rays out of darkness and insures nothing but gloom and melancholy, that finds comfort only in spreading the contagion of its spleen."

We hope, and anticipate an improvement in public affairs, although our ground of hope has for its foundation only the weak and flamy basis of self interest and personal ambition. Mr. Van Buren has every inducement in the world to be an honest man—and if he be honest and independent, to exercise justice with prudence, he might prove a blessing to the country. His leading supporters look upon themselves as equals, having equal claims upon their party, and equal prospects of success with their party. They know Mr. Van Buren to be as destitute of moral as he is of physical courage, and that his indecision promises to bring about his political ruin. Instead of roses then he will find his path strewed with thorns. And having ambition that it has done "violence to nature self," and gives him only an uncertain something "that rays out of darkness and insures nothing but gloom and melancholy, that finds comfort only in spreading the contagion of its spleen."

We hope, and anticipate an improvement in public affairs, although our ground of hope has for its foundation only the weak and flamy basis of self interest and personal ambition. Mr. Van Buren has every inducement in the world to be an honest man—and if he be honest and independent, to exercise justice with prudence, he might prove a blessing to the country.

But in times like these, when political corruption spreads its withering influence over the land, as shod and a better man should stand at the helm. We are as willing to be governed by a Caesar as by an Augustus.—The one rule us of our liberties like a high-wayman. The other robs them from us or steals them from us like a thief at night.

Give us say thing rather than a devil clothed in the livery of a Saint. Honest tyranny we fear and dread, but the tyranny of ambition and hypocrisy, that promises every thing and does nothing, is the worst of all tyrannies. We are prepared to meet and defeat the on-looker who never grapples with the other, because hypocrisy has the form of virtue and deceives the opposition of the great mass—who are content with the shadow of liberty that they cast the pale of their own.

"A sounding brass and a tinkling symbol," promises and profession—the Patriotism—of words and the Democracy—of words and the Statesmanship—of words pleases the greatest multitude of men who never do, because, perhias, they never can, look beyond the words of

men of both are at the very antipodes of each other, the people seem to be equally content.

We have a word or two to say of the Inaugural Message of the new President, and will then close our remarks.

Mr. Van Buren in his past life has proved himself something of a prophet,—and never more so than when he said to his neighbors—“WE MUST CARRY THE NORTH BY PARTY MACHINE-RY, AND THE SOUTH BY FALLING IN WITH SOUTHERN MEASURES.” Such we have been told was his declaration, and almost uniformly we think, and certainly understand, that he has commanded it in his Inaugural Address. In the closing part of the address he says—

“Progress, before my election, the deep interest this subject [slavery] was beginning to excite. I believed it was a duty of every citizen in regard to it, and every man of sense, to speak out his convictions, and to do his duty. I then decided that, in the interest of our country, it was necessary to express his thoughts; and here the character of the MAN is seen stripped of all disguise, and in its naked deformity. The opinions we have quoted are of no immediate importance to the North; but in the South they are of deep moment,—and it is a question for the South, not us, to answer whether with all her boasted love of principle, her independent and consistent course upon all questions of a local character—whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession. The same motive which would carry the South by falling in with southern measures, and the North by party machinery,” would also sacrifice the South at the very moment the North refused to be governed by such machinery,—and it is a question for the South to answer whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession. The same motive which would carry the South by falling in with southern measures, and the North by party machinery,” would also sacrifice the South at the very moment the North refused to be governed by such machinery,—and it is a question for the South to answer whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession.

This is what Mr. Van Buren calls “FALLING IN WITH SOUTHERN MEASURES.” It is the only controversial passage in the Address, where Mr. Van Buren has dared to express his thoughts; and here the character of the MAN is seen stripped of all disguise, and in its naked deformity. The opinions we have quoted are of no immediate importance to the South, not us, to answer whether with all her boasted love of principle, her independent and consistent course upon all questions of a local character—whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession. The same motive which would carry the South by falling in with southern measures, and the North by party machinery,” would also sacrifice the South at the very moment the North refused to be governed by such machinery,—and it is a question for the South to answer whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession.

This is what Mr. Van Buren calls “FALLING IN WITH SOUTHERN MEASURES.” It is the only controversial passage in the Address, where Mr. Van Buren has dared to express his thoughts; and here the character of the MAN is seen stripped of all disguise, and in its naked deformity. The opinions we have quoted are of no immediate importance to the South, not us, to answer whether with all her boasted love of principle, her independent and consistent course upon all questions of a local character—whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession. The same motive which would carry the South by falling in with southern measures, and the North by party machinery,” would also sacrifice the South at the very moment the North refused to be governed by such machinery,—and it is a question for the South to answer whether with all her boasted neglect of men for measures,—she is willing to yield her future interests to a man who is with her, not in principle but in profession.

This is what Mr. Van Buren calls “FALLING IN WITH SOUTHERN MEASURES.” It is the only controversial passage in the Address, where Mr. Van Buren has dared to express his thoughts; and here the character of the MAN is seen stripped of all disguise, and in its naked deformity. The opinions we have quoted are of no immediate importance to the South,